

TRANSPORT ANTILLES, RETURNING, SUNK IN 'ZONE': 70 MISSING; TORPEDOED LINER, 237 ABOARD, WENT DOWN IN FIVE MINUTES; FIRST DISASTER AT SEA PROVES VALOR OF AMERICAN FIGHTERS

LOAN CAMPAIGN SPEEDS TOWARD \$3,000,000,000

Officials Believe Two Billion Mark Well Passed and Victory Certain.

CHICAGO RANKS FIRST

New York Is Fourth on Basis of Percentage of Allocated Quota.

Superstitions to the second Liberty Loan crop within striking distance of \$2,000,000,000 yesterday, according to figures received in this district last night from the twelve Federal reserve districts, which placed the total response of the nation thus far in the loan campaign at \$1,915,000,000, a figure which was considered conservative by officials here and in Washington.

Furthermore, incomplete returns at midnight indicated that at least \$50,000,000 additional would be added when the full returns have been received from outlying sections of certain districts.

By tonight it is expected the total for the country will be well on the way toward \$3,000,000,000, which is the minimum amount looked for from the nation in the second loan. Officials in Washington have highest hopes regarding the ultimate outcome of the loan. Although the official total last night showed that only \$1,008,656,000 had been entered on the official books in the various districts, the actual estimates indicated returns far in excess of this figure, certainly more than \$2,000,000,000.

Comparative Table.

The estimated and official totals follow:

District	Estimated	Official
New York	\$685,000,000	\$685,742,000
Boston	115,000,000	115,000,000
Philadelphia	115,000,000	115,000,000
Cleveland	115,000,000	115,000,000
St. Louis	115,000,000	115,000,000
San Francisco	115,000,000	115,000,000
Chicago	115,000,000	115,000,000
Minneapolis	115,000,000	115,000,000
St. Paul	115,000,000	115,000,000
Dallas	115,000,000	115,000,000
San Antonio	115,000,000	115,000,000

Tests... \$1,915,000,000... \$1,008,656,000. Although the official total for the second Liberty Loan campaign approximately \$60,000,000 to its total yesterday, it was not able to take the lead among the districts in the percentage of the maximum allocated subscription. Chicago has subscribed to about 50 per cent. of her maximum allotment, while this Federal reserve district's total last night indicated that approximately 40 per cent. of the maximum allotment had been subscribed. San Francisco is also leading New York on a percentage basis.

Officials of the Second Federal reserve district are visibly perturbed over the fact that the lead of New York has been taken by three Western cities. They believe that if the district had subscribed to about 50 per cent. of her maximum allotment, while this Federal reserve district's total last night indicated that approximately 40 per cent. of the maximum allotment had been subscribed. San Francisco is also leading New York on a percentage basis.

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Small Subscribers Score Again. Of the estimated total \$470,033,000 has been received with the initial 2 per cent. payment up to the close of business yesterday. This figure jumped more than \$20,000,000 during the day, a fact which was gratifying to the committee, as it represents largely the small subscriptions added to the loan's total in this district. This class of subscribers, according to reports from all sections of the district, is outdoing even the record established during the first Liberty Loan campaign.

There were indications during the day that the efforts of the local committee to interest investors who can afford to subscribe to the loan in amounts from \$500 to \$200,000 are beginning to bear fruit. This class of subscriptions increased yesterday to the largest total of the loan books were opened.

In an effort to attract still further attention from investors of this class the committee announced yesterday that they were holding a series of public hearings to lend money for the purchase of government bonds on a 10 per cent. margin at the rate paid by the Government for the proceeds of the Liberty Loan.

The principal subscription, \$10,000,000, entered in New York Federal reserve district yesterday came from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. This subscription is for the amount of the firm itself and is exclusive of the amounts subscribed by the various banks and corporations and railroads for which it acts as fiscal agent. Among the largest subscriptions announced during the day were:

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	\$10,000,000
Leah & Co.	1,000,000
Leah & Co. (additional)	1,000,000
Leah & Co. (additional)	1,000,000
Leah & Co. (additional)	1,000,000
Leah & Co. (additional)	1,000,000
Leah & Co. (additional)	1,000,000
Leah & Co. (additional)	1,000,000
Leah & Co. (additional)	1,000,000
Leah & Co. (additional)	1,000,000
Leah & Co. (additional)	1,000,000

Continued on Second Page.

SCHOOL RIOTING MURPHY PLOT, SAYS MITCHELL

Some Teachers Also Party to Conspiracy, Asserts the Mayor.

HE FLAYS HEARST AGAIN

Defends Reynolds as Having Sacrificed \$500,000 to Benefit City.

Mayor Mitchell stirred voters at four big Manhattan meetings last night with some of the sharpest words of the campaign.

He wanted to know what "Hearst, Bruckner and other apologists for submarine warfare" thought of the sinking of the American transport Antilles with seventy Americans missing.

He charged Charles F. Murphy with instigating the school riots for "base political purposes" and said that some teachers were party to the conspiracy.

He answered a heckler who asked, "Who is Reynolds?" with such telling, overwhelming effect that the heckler stuck out his hand after the meeting and said: "Mr. Mayor, you certainly answered my question."

He told of Judge Hyman's going to the cloak manufacturers headquarters yesterday and posing for moving pictures. He said he was proud of the position of the cloak manufacturers, who by opposing a just settlement of last year's strike proposed by the Mayor's committee, had swung public sympathy away from themselves to the side of their employees. Judge Hyman, he said, was welcome to the support of the manufacturers, as for Mr. Mitchell, he would take his chances with employees.

Stirs Great Crowd.

He stirred a great crowd of men and women in Turn Hall, the German center of East Eighty-fifth street, by an appeal for the purchase of Liberty bonds, and it is interesting to relate, got no louder applause in the whole evening than from those same German born citizens when he accused Mr. Hearst of disloyalty and insisted that American patriotism was one of the three main issues of the campaign—the other two being Murphy and Hyman.

It was in Turn Hall, while the Mayor was comparing the conduct of the present Police Department with the days when politics controlled it and graft was thick in it, that a plump man in a fair complexion, who was Mr. Reynolds, stepped forward and said:

"Mr. Mayor, who is Mr. Reynolds?"

Hardly pausing to breathe the Mayor raised his right arm and stabbing the air with it he emphasized shot back this reply:

"Mr. Reynolds is an ex-Senator and real estate man, one of the owners of Dreamland, one of the owners of a portion of the tract of land taken for the terminal yard in South Brooklyn, an acquaintance of mine, and a man who in his transacting with the city government has never received one slightest jot or tittle of consideration to which any man under similar conditions was not entitled, but who, on the contrary, when he had obtained a condemnation judgment of the Supreme Court for about \$1,000,000 for the Dreamland tract had his judgment appealed under my order by my Corporation Counsel, set aside on appeal by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State and half a million dollars out of that award through my activity. (Applause.)"

"And, ladies and gentlemen, if the cowardly candidate of Murphy and Hearst were half a man he would come upon a platform like this and debate Mr. Reynolds's transactions with me."

"Give Him a Chance." Somebody yelled, "He would also take a chance" and in proof another man

Continued on Sixth Page.

Athletes Busy To-day for "Sun" Smoke Fund

TWO sporting events, from the proceeds of which THE SUN Tobacco Fund will profit, are listed for to-day. Football enthusiasts will go to Hoboken for the game between the Stevens Institute of Technology and Naval Air Station teams, while golfers will find attraction in the tournament at St. Albans, L. I.

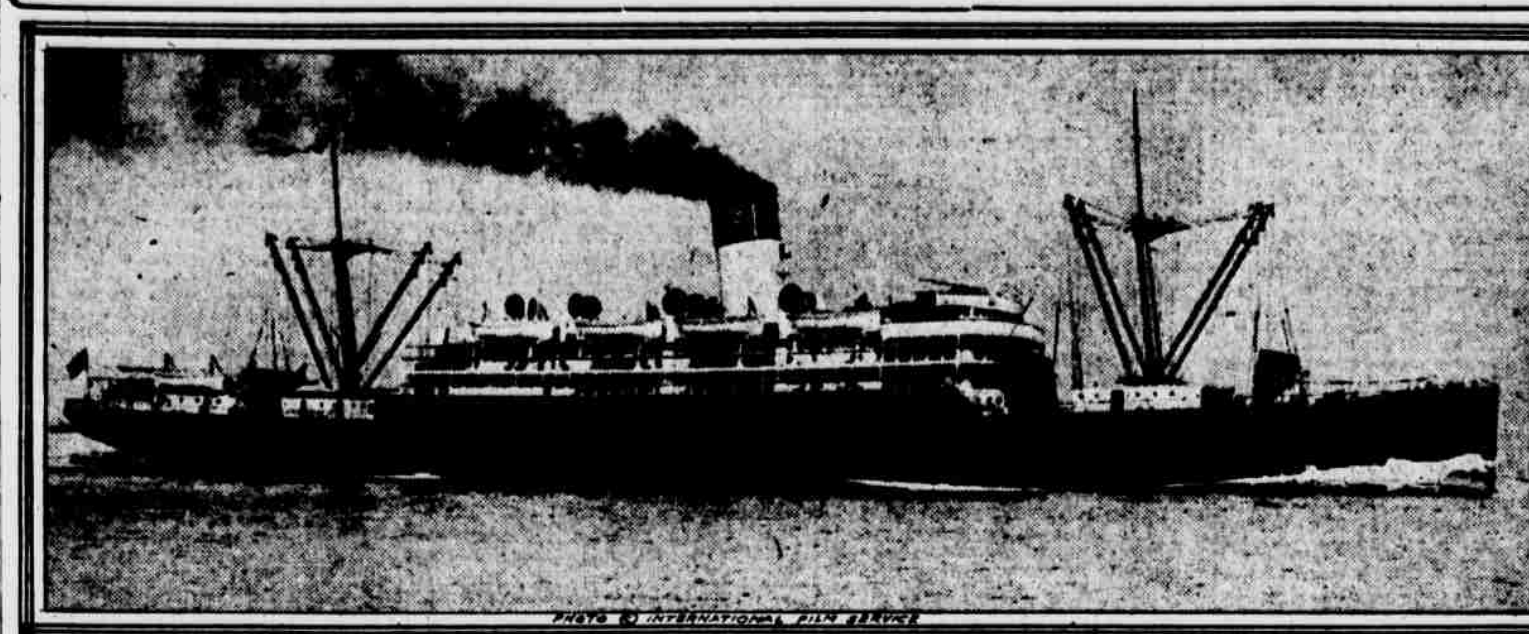
The all star, all patriot bill to be presented for the fund at the Hippodrome one week from tomorrow night is growing. The manager of nearly every big show in town is helping E. F. Albee assemble artists. It will be a wonderful programme.

In laying in your week end tobacco supply don't forget to drop your coupons and certificates in the boxes in the United and Schulte cigar stores. They help raise the fund total.

By the way, the fund is within hugging distance of the \$35,000 mark this morning. Read about it on page 4.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

American Steamship Antilles (Morgan Liner) Reported Sunk With Loss of 67 Lives



The Antilles was a freight and passenger ship of 6,578 tons and was owned by the Southern Pacific Steamship Company. Until taken over by the United States Government early in the war she plied between New York and New Orleans, annually carrying to the latter city thousands of Mardi Gras visitors. The vessel in 1914 went to Genoa, Italy, and brought here 400 stranded Americans. She was built by the Cramps in Philadelphia in 1907, was 431 feet long with beam of 53 feet and depth of 37 feet.

BARS HILLQUIT AT CAMP UPTON

Gen. Bell Refuses to Allow Socialist Candidate to Address Soldiers.

Major-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander at Camp Upton, where the drafted men from New York city are in training, refused yesterday to permit Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, to make a campaign speech at the camp. This announcement was made by the Socialist candidate himself, who issued the following statement:

"I am sorry that Gen. Bell saw fit to refuse me permission to address the men in Camp Upton. The Socialist party has a message for the drafted men. It is the only party that recognizes, to the full extent, the public duty of the larger and smaller establishments of the government to take care of the families of the soldiers. By a substantial reduction in the food prices and the cost of other necessities of life a Socialist administration would enable the families of the drafted men to maintain a better existence under scanty allowances and thus ease the minds of the soldiers who are sinking their lives in the service of the country."

"It is particularly regrettable that Gen. Bell should have refused a hearing to the Socialist candidate in this campaign after having publicly announced that he would allow all party candidates to address the soldiers in Camp Upton. By refusing a hearing to one candidate and granting it to others, the General is taking an undue political advantage of his position of military authority."

"I wanted to speak to the boys at Camp Upton not only because my candidacy is as important to them as it is to the civilian voters of this city, but also because my election would contribute to the betterment of the growing forces of struggling democracy in Germany and thereby tend to bring the war to a speedy and satisfactory termination."

CITY MAY DEAL IN FOOD.

Local Board Approves Appeal to State Commission. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment gave the necessary authorization yesterday for a request from the city to the State Food Commission for permission to buy foodstuffs and commodities and sell them to the people. This action was taken at the request of Mayor Mitchell.

The city commission is granted by the State commission the City Department of Markets will endeavor to buy milk, meat and fuel and sell them to the people in the poorer sections at lower prices than they would have to pay in the retail markets. The board also passed a resolution authorizing an investigation or public hearing on reports that food supplies are being speculated in to the detriment of the public.

The city will take over about 380,000 bushels of potatoes which George W. Perkins, chairman of the New York Food Aid Committee, has contracted to buy from up-State farmers.

Since it became known last Tuesday that the city intended to buy potatoes prices in the wholesale markets have advanced. State and Western potatoes, which were quoted at \$4.75 to \$5 per 100 pounds, have gone up to \$5.25 to \$5.75. Best grades of Long Island potatoes have advanced 50 cents per 100 pounds but, the price now being \$5.75 to \$6.50.

HYMAN POSES FOR MOVIES.

Earns \$25,000 From Garment Manufacturers. John F. Hyman, former locomotive fireman, lawyer, judge, candidate for Mayor and motion picture star, posed for a movie in the movie field yesterday when he earned \$25,000 in an hour before the camera. Mr. Hyman, who previously held all records—distance, hurdle and speed—for long distance elimination of dollars from the cash register, only got about \$2,000 a day.

Secretary Daniels Gives Out List of Navy's Loss on the Antilles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—In his statement to-night on the sinking of the transport Antilles, Secretary Daniels gave the following enlisted personnel of the United States Navy as lost: E. L. KINZEY, seaman, second class; next of kin Thomas M. Kinzey, father, Water Valley, Miss. J. W. HUNT, seaman, second class; next of kin, Isaac Hunt, father, Mountain Grove, Mo. C. L. AUSBURN, radio electrician, first class; next of kin, R. Ausburn, brother, New Orleans, La. H. F. WATSON, radio electrician, third class; next of kin, Mrs. W. L. Seger, mother, Rutland, Mass.

"All the naval officers and officers of the army who were aboard the ship at the time were saved as were the officers of the ship with the exception of the following: Walker, third engineer officer; Boyle, junior engineer officer, and O'Rourke, junior engineer officer."

AIR RAIDERS RENEW ATTACKS ON LONDON

Bomb Eastern and Northeastern Counties of England.

LONDON, Oct. 20 (Saturday, 12:53 A. M.).—At midnight six or seven airships raided the eastern and northeastern counties of England, dropping bombs at various points, including a few in the London area.

The following official communication was issued:

Hostile airships attacked the eastern and northeastern counties this evening. The enemy aircraft proceeded some distance inland over these counties but did not carry out any very definite attack.

Six or seven airships took part in the raid and bombs have been dropped at various points, including a few in the London area. The raid is still in progress.

SHIPPING BOARD AIDS FRENCH.

Transfers Lake Steamers in Return for Sailing Craft.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The United States Shipping Board is about to take over 400,000 tons of French sailing vessels now plying in the South American trade. In return for this tonnage the Shipping Board agreed to turn over to the French Government about 200,000 tons of steam vessels for the transatlantic trade and independent of this transaction is chartering outright to the French twenty steamships from the Great Lakes, representing almost 80,000 tons.

All of the twenty are commandeered ships, five having been built in the yards for French account and the rest for British. One ship of 6,000 tons already is at Montreal, after being out in two and brought through the Welland Canal. The other ships can pass through the canal.

This is the first really substantial assistance the Shipping Board has been able to give any of the allies. The needs of France were so pressing and supplies consigned to the French forces were piling up that such heights in New York that their movement was regarded as imperative. It is expected that Italy's plans will receive the next consideration.

Karolyi Urges People Force Peace at Once

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times. Copyright, 1917, all rights reserved. AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—The Frankfurter Zeitung learns from Berlin that the crisis over the Chancellorship will not be settled before the Kaiser's return on Monday. If Admiral von Capelle's resignation is accepted, Dr. Michaelis may conclude to remain in office provisionally. If, however, the resignation of the Minister of Marine is not accepted, all political circles agree in the view that the issue on the position of the Imperial Chancellor will be immediate.

Newspaper attacks on Dr. Michaelis continue. Friedrich von Payer, the South German democrat, informs the press that there is no foundation for the rumor that the position of vice-chancellor was offered to him.

60 FRENCH GUNNERS ARRIVE.

Come to Help Train American Artillerymen. Sixty French gunners arrived yesterday at an American post to assist in the training of American troops. Thirty are commissioned officers and the rest expert gunners. They will be sent to various American camps.

Other arrivals were a score of American ambulance drivers, some of whom had been wounded and many decorated for gallantry, and Walter Rheno of Martha's Vineyard, aviator, who wears the cross of war with palms, each representing a German aeroplane he brought down over the French lines. Mr. Rheno will return to the French front as an American aviator. Most of the returning ambulance drivers will offer their services to the United States.

WARNS AGAINST WASTING SUGAR

Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Commissioner of Markets, Sees Relief Soon.

The sugar shortage became more acute yesterday. Small stocks in the hands of grocers were still further reduced, owing to the frenzied demands of housewives. The great majority of customers, fearing a sugar famine, called for sugar in unusually large quantities, and as a rule got little. Barrels in many stores have been scraped clean and the proprietors claim they are unable to replenish their stocks. It is believed that by the beginning of next week there will be what may approach a real sugar famine. However, it cannot be long lived, as beet sugar will soon be moving this way from the West and the new crop of cane sugar in Cuba and Porto Rico will begin to arrive about December 1.

The only sugar refineries in operation in the port of New York yesterday were the plant of the American Sugar Refining Company in Jersey City and the plants of the National Sugar Refining Company in Yonkers and Long Island City. An announcement to this effect was made by Dr. Henry Moskowitz, City Market Commissioner, following a conference with James H. Post, chairman of the American refiners' committee of the Federal Food Administration.

Refining activities at the rest of the plants have been suspended for the time being because of a lack of raw material.

Sugar Economy Urged.

Wholesalers and retailers emphasized the necessity of the most rigid economy in the use of sugar and urged consumers not to rush to stores and try to buy more sugar than they really need. Although many storekeepers seized the opportunity to squeeze some extra war money out of an awkward situation, boosting prices in some instances as high as 20 cents a pound (the wholesale price is held at 3.25 cents) the great majority tacked on 1, 2 or 3 cents and let it go at that.

Charles H. Haslop, president of the New York Retail Grocers Association, who keeps a store at 537 West Forty-sixth street, said that in his opinion the Government is to blame for the empty sugar barrels in the store.

Some time ago it was announced by the Food Administration officials, he declared, that sugar would be scarce until December 1, whenupon housewives feared they wouldn't have enough sugar to last and started to buy up all the sugar in the stores.

Peter H. Alnor, vice-president of the New York Retail Grocers Association, and a member of the Manhattan Grocers Exchange, a buying agency, said the exchange had been unable to get more than 100 barrels of sugar all the week for its fifty-eight members, some of whom have two or three stores and fifty outside buyers. He said the uniform retail price for this sugar is about 10 cents a pound.

The Commissioner of Markets saw in turn yesterday James H. Post, representing the refiners; Sylvan L. Stix, president of the Wholesale Grocers Association, and President Haslop and Vice-President Alnor of the Retail Grocers Association.

"After I get through I shall make a report on the situation embodying suggestions," the Commissioner said.

Copeland Townsend of the Hotel Marlborough had placed on the hotel's menu yesterday the following inscription:

Sugar (Two Lumps).....	6 Cents
Powdered Sugar.....	10 Cents a Portion

To counteract the charges for individual portions of sugar and at the same time to conserve the sugar supply, the price of coffee and tea will be reduced to meet the cost. Maple syrup will be served free when desired.

"Very few people realize the sweetening value of maple sugar in coffee," Mr. Townsend said. "It accomplishes practically the same results as sugar and is much cheaper."

Ship Torn in Two by Explosion, but 167 Officers and Men of U. S. Army and Navy, and Crew, Escape

NO TRACE OF U-BOAT WAS SEEN

Vessel Was Well Out to Sea and Under Convoy When Attacked—Perfect Discipline Maintained on Board

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—German submarines have struck at the American line of communication and secured the first victim. The American transport Antilles, the former Morgan liner, homeward bound, was torpedoed on Wednesday and sank in five minutes.

Out of 237 men aboard 70 are missing and believed to be lost. Three of them are officers of the ship, 16 are enlisted men in the army and the remainder members of the transport's crew. All of the army and navy officers returning aboard the ship have been saved.

When struck the Antilles was under convoy of American naval vessels. But so craftily did the U-boat do her deadly work that neither the submarine nor the torpedo was seen at all. Apparently the first warning came when the torpedo struck just abreast of the engine room, but escaped the most vital part of the ship.

News of this misfortune, the first of its kind suffered by the American arms since the war began, was announced by the Navy Department at 7 o'clock tonight following the receipt of a despatch from Vice-Admiral Sims. The announcement was as follows:

"The Department is in receipt of a despatch from Vice-Admiral Sims which states that the steamship Antilles, a transport vessel, was torpedoed on October 17 while returning to this country from foreign service. This vessel was under convoy of American patrol vessels at the time.

"The torpedo which struck the Antilles was seen, nor was the submarine which fired it. The torpedo hit abreast of the engine room bulkhead and the ship sank within five minutes. One hundred and sixty-seven persons out of about 237 on board the Antilles were saved. About seventy men are missing.

"The Department is in receipt of this information at this time. The army enlisted personnel on board, of whom seventeen were saved. The names of the missing of the army enlisted personnel and of the merchant crew of the ship cannot be given until the muster roll in France of those on board has been consulted. As soon as the Department is in receipt of further information concerning the casualties they will be made public immediately."

Presumably Admiral Sims's despatch did not give the number of navy and army officers returning on the transport, all of whom were saved. There is so much other important information necessary to be transmitted at this time that details of this character are not sent in time of war. The War Department tonight was without any information as to the number of navy and army personnel on the ship, and likewise the Navy Department.

Men Picked Up by Patrol Ships. Presumably the patrol vessels picked up the army and navy personnel and returned to the American base, from which they will embark on later vessels. Officers of all branches of the service conserved their energy by resting themselves on their homeward voyage do not as a rule carry any cargo, it was said.

Officers lost were apparently recruited from the merchant marine. Other details will be forthcoming as soon as Admiral Sims can obtain the facts. It will be necessary to have a complete muster roll from Gen. Pershing and check this up with the persons missing, before an accurate list of those missing can be compiled. This may take several days.

The despatch from Admiral Sims reached here early this afternoon and its purpose was at once taken to the White House, where the Cabinet was in session. Secretary Daniels left the Cabinet meeting without delay to confer with Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations. Later he conferred with Secretary Baker.

Rumors of a disaster in the meantime spread rapidly through the War and Navy Department Buildings. The general supposition at first being that a transport heavily loaded with troops had been sunk. Officials declared, however, to deny or confirm these rumors. But it was announced that the news would be given to the public at 7 o'clock.

Suspense Keen for a Time. A suspense only equalled by that preceding the details of the Titanic disaster endured for a short time.

The appearance of Secretary Daniels and Admiral Mayo, commander in chief of the battleship fleet, at the White House shortly after these rumors began to spread was naturally linked with them. The appointment for Admiral Mayo's visit at the White House, however, was announced that the news would be given to the public at 7 o'clock.

There was no connection with the despatch Admiral Sims sent.

Postponement of the announcement until this evening was due to the desire of the Navy Department to notify the relatives of the known victims by telephone before they could learn of it through the newspapers. This has been the established policy of the Department, it was explained. As a matter of fact the real nature of the disaster became known long before the announcement, and extra editions of the newspapers were on the streets all over the country an hour or more before the official statement was released by the Committee on Public Information.

News Shocks the President. The President and officials generally are understood to have been deeply shocked with this first disaster connected with the army's war operations abroad. There is no tendency to regard it as unexpected or to lose sight of the fact that it constitutes merely one of the many similar incidents which under-

lunates must be faced by the American people.

There is nothing in the report showing that the U-boat menace is more serious than anticipated or indicating that the transport service is in greater peril now than it has been along. Officials say frankly that they have expected to hear of a successful submarine attack on a transport long before this. It is a fact that the public has been prepared in advance for this sort of unwholesome news.

Both army and navy officers took the news with a stoicism which they didn't get going the other way. "It was the comment of General Staff officers. We've been prepared for something like this right along," was the comment in the navy.

The only soldiers on board were returning from the hospital or on special assignments. Had the full complement of the transport been aboard the loss undoubtedly would have been written in hundreds, as she was struck in the most vulnerable spot.

So swiftly that few could have escaped.

Ship Not Heavily Convoyed. While Vice-Admiral Sims reports that the Antilles was under convoy of American patrol vessels, naval officers here do not believe she was heavily convoyed. It would not be sound military policy to place out to sea the most effective destroyers or any considerable number of other craft to protect a homeward bound transport. In other words, there was doubtless more important work to be performed by the naval vessels, so that only such patrol ships as could be spared were assigned to the duty of guarding the Antilles through the submarine zone.

The Antilles presumably depended partly on her own guns, as well as the patrol vessels, for her defense. It is generally believed that the U-boat was armed with the largest calibre guns which the navy could provide for the purpose. It is also believed that these guns are in charge of naval gunners.

From the fact that neither the submarine nor the patrol vessels were seen, naval officers think that the U-boat may have "tumbled on her prey" or happened by chance to find herself in a position to attack the transport. Whenever the submarine carries out her usual plan of attack her periscope is generally seen. It is believed that the U-boat's periscope was seen by the Antilles' gunners, and that the vessel's large, rapid and course before launching her torpedoes.

Run Over Lurking Submarine? Many theories were current as to how the U-boat did her work and escaped unharmed. A majority of the officers who would comment thought the transport and her convoying patrols had run directly over a lurking submarine which saw them coming, calculated the distance and launched her deadly torpedo without ever showing more than her periscope.

They regard it as probable that the U-boat commander picked his place, lay in wait, and then came out on the surface and fired. It is believed that the U-boat's periscope was seen by the Antilles' gunners, and that the vessel's large, rapid and course before launching her torpedoes.

Any attempt to locate the submarine probably was made impossible by the necessity of rescuing the survivors. The vessel must have been virtually torn in half by the explosion to have gone down in the time she did.

Probably the attack was made well out at sea. It took two days for the news to reach Washington and the despatch shows the time that must have elapsed before a definite word could reach Admiral Sims.

The report does not state whether the attack was made at night or in the daytime. If it happened at night it would more than ever bear out the contention that it was a chance attack. The U-boats usually take advantage of darkness to come to the surface to recharge their batteries. It is believed in a few cases that steamships have been encountered under these conditions or that the U-boat, which at night operates blindly, has been able to come to the surface within easy striking distance of a passing steamship. But these cases, it is explained, are few and far between.

Schwabkopf Torpedo Used. The fact that the Antilles sank within five minutes after being struck brings home to the American people, the extent of the deadly peril which daily confronts vessels in the war zone. It is the first example of the destruction of a U-boat by a surface vessel as on United States Army forces. The British have experienced the effects in numerous instances since the war began.